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Dances.—Besides the dance just mentioned there was a war dance, participated in by all warriors about to take part in an expedition. Hunting dances were held in winter in order to secure good luck for the next hunt.

Shamans.—Shamans acquired power by fasting. As Jonas learned in his training fast, they had special styles of painting. His own colors were red and white. Yellow and black were the colors used for dancing in general; red, white, and yellow were the special war dance colors. Some few used black. There was no tattooing, nor did they pierce their noses, this they said being a Yakima custom. They did not wear ear-rings.

Marriage and Inheritance.—The parents of both parties exchanged gifts. The girl's father gave bags, food, and things of a like nature; the youth's father gave a horse, elk-teeth, and similar articles. In case of divorce the presents were not returned. Polygamy was common and depended on wealth. The widow inherited and if she remarried with the consent of her husband's family she could retain the property; if not, they took her inheritance. The bulk of the estate went to the oldest son.

Burial.—The dead were buried under stones. Feasts were given for the deceased by his family, but there were no dances. They might be put off for a year, and great stores of food were gotten ready for them. No food was buried with the corpse, only fine clothes, but horses were often killed, especially at the death of a chief. As a sign of mourning the hair was cut off at the neck and old clothes were worn, but there was no special paint used at that time.

SOME CHIPPEWA MEDICINAL RECEIPTS

WHILE I was Indian Agent at Nett Lake, Minnesota, one of the Bois Fort medicine men, known as George Farmer Nebedaykeshigokay, allowed me to copy his medicinal receipts from his note book. These I give below, believing that, though they are not very scientific, they will be of interest to students. The receipts were written in the Chippewa (Ojibwa) language but in our characters. The Indian original is given first with interlinear translation and afterward a complete explanation in English.

I

(b) o-si-si-ge-bi-mish, (c) shi-gwag, (d) ka-bi-sa-da-gi-sit, (e) mi-squa-bi-mag,
 bark of a small Norway pine white pine kinnikinik
 willow that grows
 near the lake (pus-
 sy willow)

(f) mi-ti-go-mish, (g) anib, (h) mi-naig, (i) ni-naig-wa-dag, (j) sasibagwat
 oak white elm upland spruce balsam spruce sugar

bagi	dagonigate.	Sa-gi-sigat	ago-bi-son.	Gi-sha-o-ti-sot.
little	put in	something	bad sore	I cut with ax put
		bad sick	put medicine	medicine on too
				on

Explanation

This medicine is for pain in the stomach, also for fainting and fits of trembling. Make a tea of the following roots and barks by boiling or steeping in a kettle: swamp spruce, pussy willow, Norway pine, white pine, kinnikinik, oak, white elm, upland spruce, balsam spruce, and add a little sugar to sweeten it.

II

Mash-gi-gi	mis-gwi-wit	mi-na:	(a) a-sa-ti,	(b) manasati,
medicine	bad blood (inside)	give (or take)	white poplar	yellow poplar

(c) wi-gwas,	(d) winisik,	(e) mi-ti-ko-mish,	(f) wisa-gi-mi-ti-go-mish,
white birch	yellow birch	a large oak	a small oak

(g) mis-gwa-bi-mag, (h) bi-gwa-dji-mi-squa-bimag,
 kinnikinik the taller variety of kinnikinik

(i) ki-si-swa-ti-go-wit o-ti-ni-ga-sa.
 (and) all the trees south of you

Explanation

As a medicine for bad diseases of the blood boil the bark of the following trees and shrubs: white poplar, yellow poplar, white birch, yellow birch, large oak, small oak, small kinnikinik, large kinnikinik, and all the trees south of you.

III

(a) Adjimag,	(b) mitigomish,	(c) anib,	(d) shishi-gi-me-wish,	(e) asa edema
ash	oak	white elm	sugar maple	put in tobacco

we-da-bag	dji-ga-tig.	ko-ko-sa-wet (or ho-ko-sa-wet)
east	little close trees	gonorrhea

Explanation

For gonorrhea make a tea of the root-bark of the following trees: ash, oak, white elm, and sugar maple; add a little tobacco and set the

solution just east of and quite close to some trees. When it is cool drink a cupful three times a day.

IV

Mash-gi-ko	(a) wish-go-bi-dji-big, Medicine	horsetails	(b) ka-bi-sanigwe-iag horsemint
agwash-ga-tet ma-ni-ga-got (for) bad sick stomach or bowels bad sick by eating too much	ki-bish-gat constipated	mi-na-na. drink	

Explanation

For a "bad-sick" stomach, caused by eating too much, or for constipation, drink a medicine-tea made of horsetails and horsemint boiled together.

V

Mash-gi-ki	ow	ag-wash-ga-tet.	Mi-na-a	o-na-bo-gan: (a) na-me-wash-gos, Medicine	this stomach (or bowels)	drink	make in cup	native peppermint
(b) na-me-bin,	(c) ka-ga-gi-mish,	(d) ki-bai-mi-nah-ni-ha-gon,	(e) a-te-go-bin					
another pepper	slippery (or common	fern	crow-pills					
plant	red) elm		(crowberry)					

Explanation

A medicine for stomach trouble is made by drinking a cupful of tea prepared by boiling native peppermint, a rush pepper-plant, Minnesota fern, and the roots of the crowberry, and slippery elm (or common red elm) together.

VI

Waba-no-wa-ia-i	mash-gi-ki:	(a) ma-ga-ni-bish	ba-gwanan	ma-dji-mash-gi-gi
Eastern	medicine	leaves	sarsaparilla	this medicine
mi-na-it	mi-na-a.			
take it	drink			

Explanation

Another remedy for fainting and fits, also used as a blood medicine, is to drink sarsaparilla tea, made from the leaves of that plant. My informant advised me that this remedy is called "Eastern Medicine," because it is the medicine of the Wabeno (Eastern) Society of his people.

VII

(a) Wi-ni-si-ba-gon,	(b) sa-ga-go-mi-na-ga-shin,	(c) a-sa-te-odji-bi-ga-a-nit,
swamp tea plant (a low-lying		kinnikinnik
plant with small leaves and		poplar, white poplar root
running vine, growing in the		
swamps of Minnesota)		

(d) ma-na-sa-ti,	(e) odja-gi-sot	a-go-bi-son.
balm-of-Gilead poplar	root	apply on (afflicted parts)

Explanation

This is a general remedy. Take the roots of the swamp tea plant, kin̄nikinik, white poplar, and balm-of-Gilead poplar, and pound them into a pulp. Make this into a strong tea, and apply it to the afflicted parts by placing cloths on them and pouring the tea on the cloths so as to saturate them thoroughly. The pounded roots and bark are also applied hot from the steeping tray. It is a remedy much used in rheumatism and kindred diseases. This is taken in part from an oral explanation by Nebedaykeshigokay.

VIII

Ki-sha-o-ti-sot	a-ko-bi-son:	(a) Ok-i-ni-mi-na-gash,	(b) ka-wa-go-mish,
(For) cut foot	apply on	rosebush	bitter root
(c) mi-gwa-mi-ge-shi-na-gwag.	Mi-squi-wit	badji	mi-na-a.
elm	for bleeding	little	drink

Explanation

For a cut foot apply a tea made by boiling together roots of the rosebush, bitter root, and elm. A little of this tea is also taken internally in cases of bleeding.

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